

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE FOR WEEK WIDE THAN 5000

While there was a falling off in the cattle receipts during the week, compared with the week previous, yet the imports amounted to 5133 head, which for this time of the year is considered a goodly number.

These cattle are now worth about \$27 around in the Fort Worth market, some bringing higher prices so that the valuation of the imports during the past week, figuring on the Fort Worth market price is \$138,591, which shows that El Paso is still the most important port of entry for cattle in the United States.

It is expected that immediately after the holidays another new record will be made regarding the number of cattle imported.

LIST OF THE IMPORTS.

The Imports for the past week and the importers are:	
Dec. 17, F. W. Bigham, Galena, Chih., to Fort Worth, for slaughter.....	1474
Dec. 17, Jno. T. Cameron, Galena, Chih., to Fort Worth, for slaughter.....	1197
Dec. 17, F. W. Bigham, Galena, Chih., to Fort Worth, for slaughter.....	132
Dec. 17, J. T. Cameron, Galena, Chih., to Douglas, Ariz., for grazing.....	216
Dec. 17, J. T. Cameron, Galena, Chih., to Mendota, Tex., for grazing.....	405
Dec. 17, J. T. Cameron, Galena, Chih., to Kansas City, for slaughter.....	70
Dec. 18, J. T. Cameron, Galena, Chih., to Fort Worth, for slaughter.....	539
Dec. 19, J. Lee Oyster, Galena, Chih., to San Jose, Cal., for grazing.....	502
Dec. 22, J. C. Peyton, Galena, Chih., to El Paso, for slaughter.....	58
Dec. 23, J. T. Cameron, Iturbide, Chih., to Kansas City, for slaughter.....	450
Total.....	5133

SOME THINGS THEY WANT FROM SANTA

Joe Sweeney—Don't bring me anything; just take away that congressional bee before it stings me. I'm out enough on politics already; being a mayor is expensive enough.

Henry Kelly—Bring me another one like Will Burges.

John Dyer—Bring Will Burges a mirror so he'll quit thinking he's as good looking as I am.

A. P. Coles—Bring me some Tennessee mountain "dewdrop," the best in the world.

Park Pittman—I've asked long enough for hair restorer, and you can't give me any more; I'm satisfied. I suppose.

Will Rags—Bring the insurance men to a realization of what a real fire proof building is; then I'll be happy.

Frank Rich—Bring the people some money to spend for good theatrical attractions. I'll furnish the attractions.

Winchester Carpenter—I'm satisfied; I have Fred Feldman.

W. L. Gaines—Don't bother me; I'm happy enough—I am not on the school board with that deficit to face.

Harry Carpenter—Bring me a mayor with less feeling about spending money. The school board needs assistance.

Edgar Kayser—Bring everybody to a realization that I don't want to get married, so they'll quit wondering when it is going to happen.

J. G. McNary—Bring me a man who will build that hotel right off and—say, bring me a new song.

Geo. Flory—Bring me something for that tin spot on top of my head; or people will soon be thinking I'm getting old.

John Wyatt—Bring me a club so I can use it on myself if I ever consent to become a waterworks receiver again.

W. W. Turner—Bring me the faculty for seeing how very funny ring politics is in El Paso; I'm afraid I take it too seriously.

Walter Clayton—Bring me a plan for grading all streets in the city and still keeping the money in the treasury.

J. A. Smith—Bring me assurance that when I am through with the job, I may name my own successor as postmaster.

John Fisher—Bring me a real laugh; one that has no noise in it.

A. Schwartz—Bring me a Retail Merchants' League membership that will meet when I call them.

Col. A. C. Sharpe—Bring the people of El Paso to a realization that they are not going to get a bigger post by knocking the army and suing the government to try to title to the fort property.

Ed Kneecall—Bring me some anti-lean; I want to be a large man.

Burt Orndorff—Bring me somebody who is a better hotel manager than I am; I would just like to look at him.

Peyton J. Edwards—Bring me the man who said the sheriff's office was a snap; I want to take a crack at him.

Ike Alderete—Keno.

CHRISTMAS HAPPINESS AND CHEER FOR TWO HUNDRED POOR CHILDREN

The Toys Donated by Big Hearted El Pasoans to Be Distributed by Woman's Charity.

Thanks to the charitable people of El Paso and the Women's Charity association, Christmas will be a happy one for 200 children who might have been unhappy on that day.

For several days presents for the poor have been piling into the Women's Charity association's office in the basement of the city hall, and this evening at 7 o'clock the presents will be distributed at the charity clinic office in the county jail.

There are some children who are ill and will not be able to attend, but their brothers or sisters, or perhaps their parents will call and get the presents for them and make them happy on Christmas morning.

There will be toys and other noisy instruments for the fun loving boys, tiny dressed dolls and other pretty presents for the girls, fruit, popcorn, candy, peanuts and chewing gum for both.

On Thanksgiving day for babies. The El Paso School for Girls promised that they would make some useful garments for the needy babies, and those pledges have been redeemed. There will be many warm little vests and other useful baby clothing to gladden the hearts of poverty-stricken mothers of the city.

Leonardo is to have his chair and he

is to have other presents. One little boy, Beryl Burdick, wrapped up a number of toys, tied them with ribbon and tissue paper just the same as if he were giving them to one of his boy chums, and took them down for Leonardo.

Another boy of eight years has given a coat, a new coat, because he thought some poor boy might need it more than he did.

Toys which had become damaged were given to the association by the department stores, the Popular, Callishers, Kieffer's, Springers and Kress's, sending all dolls that were damaged. There is a repair shop in the quarters of the charity association, where new heads, new arms and new legs for those that have been lost or broken are put on and the good as new ones will go out to make the children happy. The toys are all new.

Mrs. R. W. Deason has given 18 dolls, all dressed in most becoming costumes; James B. A. Armstrong and T. S. Stewart and Ernest Wright all gave money. Mrs. M. E. Steffen sent some cookies and peanuts and Mrs. Booker gave a basket of candy, nuts and fruit.

Miss H. Grace Franklin, who is in charge of the distribution of the presents, says that the response to the appeal this Christmas has been most generous and it is not expected that the Charity association will be compelled that they would make some useful garments for the needy babies, and those pledges have been redeemed. There will be many warm little vests and other useful baby clothing to gladden the hearts of poverty-stricken mothers of the city.

Leonardo is to have his chair and he

is to have other presents. One little boy, Beryl Burdick, wrapped up a number of toys, tied them with ribbon and tissue paper just the same as if he were giving them to one of his boy chums, and took them down for Leonardo.

Another boy of eight years has given a coat, a new coat, because he thought some poor boy might need it more than he did.

Toys which had become damaged were given to the association by the department stores, the Popular, Callishers, Kieffer's, Springers and Kress's, sending all dolls that were damaged. There is a repair shop in the quarters of the charity association, where new heads, new arms and new legs for those that have been lost or broken are put on and the good as new ones will go out to make the children happy. The toys are all new.

Mrs. R. W. Deason has given 18 dolls, all dressed in most becoming costumes; James B. A. Armstrong and T. S. Stewart and Ernest Wright all gave money. Mrs. M. E. Steffen sent some cookies and peanuts and Mrs. Booker gave a basket of candy, nuts and fruit.

Miss H. Grace Franklin, who is in charge of the distribution of the presents, says that the response to the appeal this Christmas has been most generous and it is not expected that the Charity association will be compelled that they would make some useful garments for the needy babies, and those pledges have been redeemed. There will be many warm little vests and other useful baby clothing to gladden the hearts of poverty-stricken mothers of the city.

Leonardo is to have his chair and he

is to have other presents. One little boy, Beryl Burdick, wrapped up a number of toys, tied them with ribbon and tissue paper just the same as if he were giving them to one of his boy chums, and took them down for Leonardo.

Another boy of eight years has given a coat, a new coat, because he thought some poor boy might need it more than he did.

Toys which had become damaged were given to the association by the department stores, the Popular, Callishers, Kieffer's, Springers and Kress's, sending all dolls that were damaged. There is a repair shop in the quarters of the charity association, where new heads, new arms and new legs for those that have been lost or broken are put on and the good as new ones will go out to make the children happy. The toys are all new.

Mrs. R. W. Deason has given 18 dolls, all dressed in most becoming costumes; James B. A. Armstrong and T. S. Stewart and Ernest Wright all gave money. Mrs. M. E. Steffen sent some cookies and peanuts and Mrs. Booker gave a basket of candy, nuts and fruit.

SANTA CLAUS GOES THE ROUNDS

Jolly Old Joy Distributor
Visits Sunday School Entertainments.

MANY TREES AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Christmas exercises, distribution of Christmas presents and prettily arranged Christmas trees were Friday night features at a number of gatherings of Sunday school children in El Paso.

The First Presbyterian, Westminster Presbyterian, Trinity Methodist Sunday schools and at St. Mary's school Christmas exercises were held Friday, by St. Mary's school pupils in the afternoon and by the Sunday school in the evening. At all attractive programs were rendered by the pupils and at each of the entertainments there were gifts for the children, distributed in several instances by Jolly old Santa Claus. At the Houston Square Baptist Sunday school the Christmas cantata will be given Tuesday evening.

SALVATION ARMY TO FEED HUNDRED

Arrangements Made to Supply
Victuals to Hungry
Mouths.

About 1000 eager mouths will be fed this Christmas by the Salvation army in El Paso. From street offerings, and special subscriptions the workers among the poor have been able to make up 150 baskets with a chicken each, and all the necessities for a real "Sunday dinner." At the proportion with which the food is distributed, it is estimated that these baskets will feed nearly 1000 persons. Adjt. John Howard is distributing the baskets among the American poor, while Adjt. James Hunter, in charge of the Mexican work, will see to his wards. The Salvationists declare that they are reaching a certain class which is largely untouched by any other charity.

HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE AND PRESENTS

There was a Christmas tree at the First Presbyterian church Friday night with a real Santa Claus and real presents for the children. Boxes of candy were the order of the day and several hundred of them were distributed to the Sunday school children who attended.

Little girls and little boys of the Sunday school went through several difficult exercises in the most approved fashion and an entertainment for and by children was presented, pleasing all those in attendance, and there were many for the church parlors were crowded.

Program.
Song, "Tis the Merry Christmas Time," by school.
Scripture Reading.
Prayer.

Recitations: "Christmas Time," Pauline Eck; "Christmas Letter," Mrs. E. B. Elfer's class; "Dollies Rockaby," by Adelaide Overstreet, Helen Jones, Helen Robinson, Faith Meyer, Elizabeth Brinckhoff.

Song, "Caroling Belts," Mrs. Geo. R. Le Baron's class.
Recitation, "Tis Christmas," Margaret Bowman.
Class exercise, "Little Candles," Miss Katherine McWater's class.

Recitation, "Lullaby," Frances Parker.
Flag drill and song by Miss Genevieve Anderson's class of boys.
Recitation, "The Fairies," Miss Hazel Harvey's class dressed as fairies.

Song, "I, in a Manger," by school.
March and descriptive song, "Following the Star," Miss Eva Hunter's class.
Recitation and song, "The Angel and the Children," Mrs. W. T. Stevenson's class.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL CHRISTMAS PROGRAM

The boys and girls of St. Mary's school gave their Christmas entertainment at St. Mary's hall Friday. The program was typical of the Christmas spirit. A large audience, composed of friends and relatives of the pupils, was present and was well pleased with the entertainment.

The entertainment consisted of recitations, drills, musical numbers and a

(Continued on Next Page.)

JERUSALEM AS SEEN IN 1910

JERUSALEM, Dec. 14.—Come with me this morning and take a look at Bethlehem as it lies out here on the hills of Judea 1910 years after our Savior was born. The town is only seven miles from Jerusalem. It is a Sabbath day's journey, and it can be reached in three-quarters of an hour in a comfortable carriage. The usual price for the round trip is \$2.40, and in addition, you are expected to give a small fee to the driver. There are riding horses outside the Jaffa gate which will take you there and back for less money, and if you would go still cheaper you can hire a donkey or travel on foot. There are scores of pilgrims from Russia, Armenia, Syria and even far Abyssinia, who tramp over the road every day, and we shall meet many parties of them strolling along with staves in their hands. The Russian peasants wear rude shoes of straw or top boots, the Syrians have show shoes with the hide of the camel and the Abyssinian and others are, often barefoot.

By Carriage to Bethlehem.

We shall take carriages for our trip from Jerusalem. We start at Jaffa gate, next David's Tower, on the top of Mount Zion, near where it is claimed the crucifixion took place. The gate has been widened by the breach through the wall made in honor of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, and all sorts of vehicles can now go in and out. As we leave the gate we pass coffee houses, in which the people of a dozen different nations are drinking, go by the railroad station, where the locomotive just from the Mediterranean is puffing and smoking, skirt the valley of Hinnom, in which is the Pool of Gihon, where David was anointed, and a little later on stop near the village where king Saul was crowned.

The road is excellent. It is of a hard limestone wall on each side by limestone fences and backed with green fields which are now covered with the dust of the road. The traffic is constant and the dust makes the air white. It fills our eyes, mouth and nostrils, and turns our clothes into those of a miller. We cover our eyes with smoked glasses to keep out the glare. The road is dazzling white, the fences are white and a white dust covers the green of the fields. The sky is light blue and the sun beats down, sending out millions of silver white rays. We are going toward the south, and the sun is full in our faces. It is hot, although a cold wind is blowing over these hills of Judea which whips the dust around and sends columns of it into the air.

Reclaiming Palestine.

Soon after leaving Jerusalem we cross a depression covered with green, which is known as the Valley of Roses. Farther on we reach the hills of Judea, near Bethlehem there are great fields of green, and off at the left we can see the plain where the young widow Ruth garnered what for old Boaz and thus got food and a husband.

All the way from Jerusalem to Bethlehem the country is growing. There are signs of increased cultivation, and every bit of available land is being set out in orchards and gardens. I went over the same road 20 odd years ago. The country then was bare rocks with bits of grass here and there. Today the land is divided into fields. The surface has been gathered together and laid out in fences as high as my head. The land which is cleared is now planted in wheat, corn and barley, and the country has the appearance of a cultivated mountain garden. New olive orchards are rising, and many of the old ones still stand. The trunks of the latter are knotty and gnarly, but the leaves are of green dusted with silver, and I am told they bear fruit. I photographed some of the trees, but they are not sure as to the locality, but there are stones there today, and plenty of ammunition for the slings of numerous Davids. Indeed, there is hardly a field on the hills of Judea which is not covered with stones of one size or another, and the shepherds use slings to this day.

Going onward about four miles from Jerusalem we come to a building which has just received a fresh coat of white wash. It is known as the Tomb of Rachel, and it covers a spot where she is said to be buried. It is not far from it that David had his fight with Goliath, the 10-foot-high giant of the Scriptures. I am not sure as to the locality, but there are stones there today, and plenty of ammunition for the slings of numerous Davids. Indeed, there is hardly a field on the hills of Judea which is not covered with stones of one size or another, and the shepherds use slings to this day.

And, speaking of stones, reminds me of the Field of Peas, which lies not far from Bethlehem. It is a tract on the side of a hill, upon which the rocks are so thick that if planted to corn you would have to carry earth to cover the grains. As the story goes, our Lord was passing here when he saw a man sowing grain. He stopped and asked him what he was sowing. The man replied not only in the church itself, but in

INTERESTING PEN PICTURES OF THE BIRTH-PLACE OF THE SAVIOUR.

The Road From Jerusalem, Where Judas Committed Suicide and David Killed Goliath—The Plain of The Shepherds and the Well of the Magi—In Grotto of the Nativity—How Christ's Mother Really Looked.

(Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

of the East followed the star on their way to the stable in which Jesus was born. They had called upon king Herod at Jerusalem to ask about the king of the Jews. He had told them to find where he was born, that he might come and worship him. The road goes by a well where it is said these Wise Men stopped to drink. It is known as the "Well of the Magi," and it is near an ancient grave on the east side of the road. There is a little village in front of it, and a part of the field is covered by an olive grove. I saw the sheep feeding upon it, and as I rode to Bethlehem I passed flocks of sheep which were being driven to the Jerusalem markets. They were of the fat-tailed variety, some of their tails weighing, I venture, 15 pounds each.

They were owned by shepherds, dressed in long gowns and wearing handkerchiefs about their heads as turbans. Some of the shepherds wore sheepskins, and it is probable that they were clad much the same as those being driven to the market. There is a chapel now in the field of the shepherds, for centuries a church and a monastery stood on the spot.

Soon after leaving Jerusalem we pass a hill where, the guide says, stood the building in which Judas Iscariot sold his Lord for 30 pieces of silver. The site is at the left of the road, and not far away is an old olive tree, upon which the ignorant pilgrims are told Judas hanged himself in his remorse after the crucifixion.

Going onward about four miles from Jerusalem we come to a building which has just received a fresh coat of white wash. It is known as the Tomb of Rachel, and it covers a spot where she is said to be buried. It is not far from it that David had his fight with Goliath, the 10-foot-high giant of the Scriptures. I am not sure as to the locality, but there are stones there today, and plenty of ammunition for the slings of numerous Davids. Indeed, there is hardly a field on the hills of Judea which is not covered with stones of one size or another, and the shepherds use slings to this day.

And, speaking of stones, reminds me of the Field of Peas, which lies not far from Bethlehem. It is a tract on the side of a hill, upon which the rocks are so thick that if planted to corn you would have to carry earth to cover the grains. As the story goes, our Lord was passing here when he saw a man sowing grain. He stopped and asked him what he was sowing. The man replied not only in the church itself, but in

the grotto or stable below where they believe Christ was born.

This grotto is a sort of a cave reached by a winding staircase which goes down from the church. The cave is 13 feet wide and 40 feet long, and its roof is perhaps 18 feet above the floor. The floor is covered with marble. Many lamps hang from the roof and the walls, and there is an altar set into the pavement, and above it an inscription in Latin stating that this was the spot upon which the Virgin Mary gave birth to Christ. At one side of the cave is a recess called the "Chapel of the Manger," where it is said the Savior was laid after His birth. The manger is of brown and white marble, and a wax doll lies in it representing the Christ. The Latins claim that they have the original manger in one of their cathedrals in Rome. It is shown every Christmas.

As I stood in the stable not far from the manger, a party of 20 Franciscan monks came in and knelt down and sang a service concerning the nativity. They were burly men, with shared heads and long beards. They wore long gowns and their heads and feet were bare. They knelt upon the floor as they sang, and at the end each bowed and kissed the star marking the spot of Christ's birth.

How Christ's Birthplace Really Looked.

During my stay in the Holy Land I have visited many stables which have been used as such for ages, and which are probably similar to that in which Christ was born. This Bethlehem grotto, if indeed it was ever used as a stable, has been so changed by the decorations that it is impossible to conceive it to be the place of the nativity. It is probably a fraud, as is also the well at one side of the crypt, where the water is said to have burst from the naked rock for the use of the holy family. I looked down into this well. It is said that the star, which guided the Magi, fell into it, but that it is only visible to the eye of a virgin. I looked, but, being of the other sex, could not see it.

To return to the real stables of the Holy Land. There are often caves, the floors being of rough stone. They are frequently large, and some have several rooms filled with donkeys, camels and horses. The mangers are stone and in from of them on the floor may be seen men, women and children sitting or lying, talking or sleeping. They all wear the clothes of the daytime, and they sit upon the manger at their meals. The man in charge of the stable or inn, as some of these caves are called, is a ragged Syrian, who collects about 5 cents a day for housing and feeding each animal. The manger of Christ was probably one of these hollowed out stone boxes.

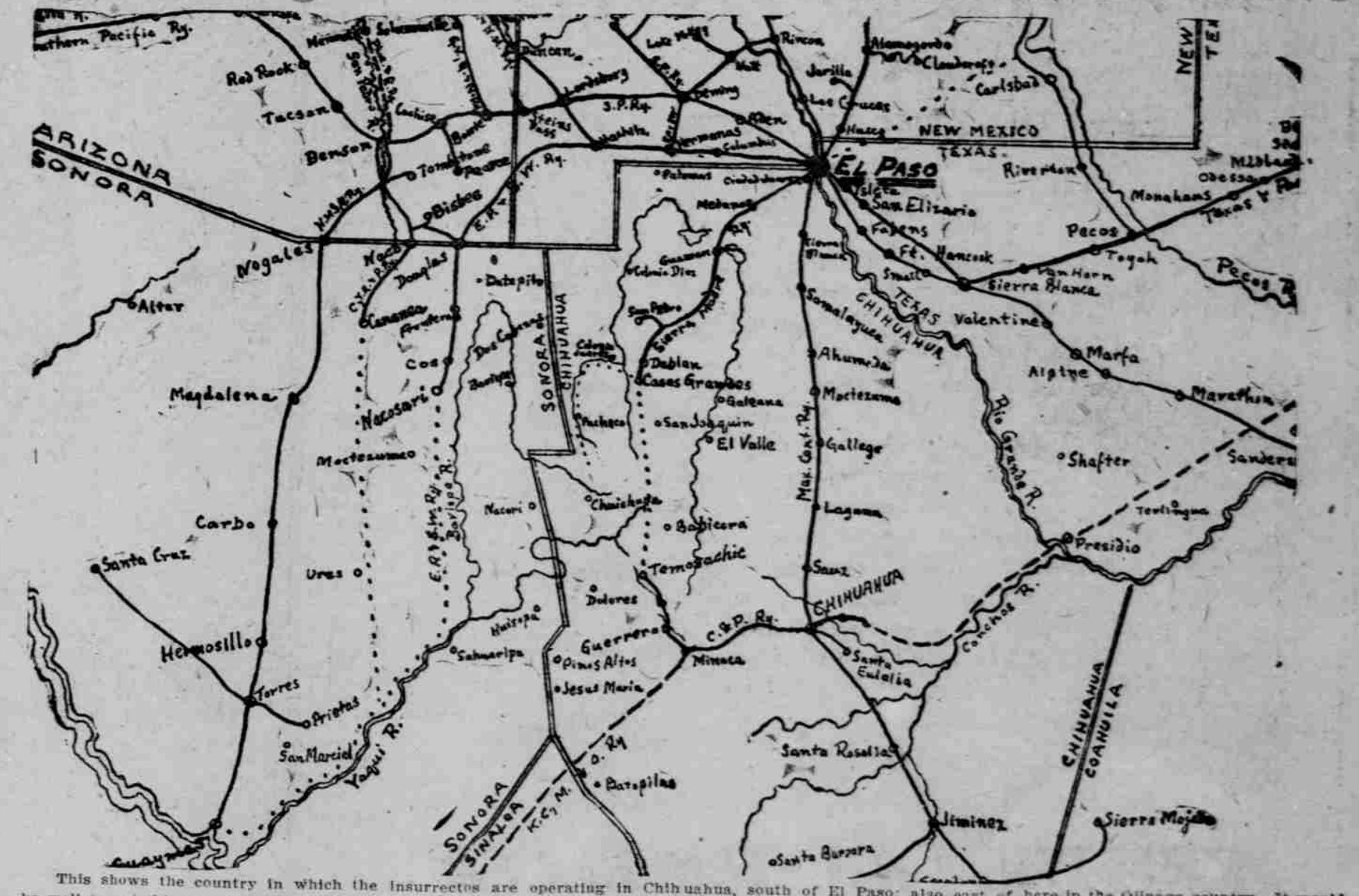
Bethlehem Babies.

It was here at Bethlehem that occurred the slaughter of the innocents. King Herod had learned that the Savior was born, and he thought if he still lived at Bethlehem he would make sure of His death. So his soldiers killed all the children under two years. There is a place here which the guides tell you was used for storing the bodies, and in it are oil paintings horribly done depicting the killing.

As to Bethlehem of today it has entirely recovered from the massacre of Herod. Its streets swarm with babies, many of whom are not as clean as they should be. There are many older children as well, and all howl for bakshesh. The Bethlehemites are noted for their beauty. This is especially so of the girls, who are fair skinned and bright eyed. They have plump, rounded forms, which they clothe in long gowns of white linen, so beautifully embroidered in silk that one dress requires many months work. The main part of their costume is much like a woman's night gown without frills or lace. The gown falls to the feet, being open at the front in a narrow slit. Over the gown they wear sleeveless coats of dark red stripes and cover their heads with shawls of linen embroidered in silk. Each girl has necklaces of coins, and a head-dress which is decorated with coins of silver or gold. They do not hide their faces and their features are usually refined. They are very intelligent, and in trading with them I find that they get the best of the bargain.

Frank G. Carpenter.

Map Of Region Where the Insurrectos Are Active



This shows the country in which the insurrectos are operating in Chihuahua, south of El Paso; along east of here in the Ojinaga country. It would be well to cut this out, paste it on a cardboard and keep it for future reference, so that the location of an engagement can be found immediately when the news stories tell of it.

Christmas Day In the World's History

Doubt Exists as to Its Sacred Authenticity, but Its Religious Observance Is General

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Christmas occupies a peculiar position in the calendar of the "days we celebrate." Ordinarily the historic event which sets apart one day in the year from all the rest has occurred on that particular day of the month at some time in the past. Not so with Christmas, for authorities now generally agree that the event which the day commemorates—the birth of Jesus of Nazareth—did not occur at this time of the year, for this is the stormy season in Palestine and the shepherds could not have been tending their flocks on the hills, as it is recorded was the case when the news of the birth of a child in the manger at Bethlehem was borne to them by choiring hosts from heaven. For more than three centuries after the birth of Christ there was confusion in the day set aside for the celebration of the event. Some Christians observed January 1, others January 6, while a large percentage adopted March 29, the period of the Jewish Passover, while still others elected to solemnize September 29, the date of the Feast of the Tabernacle. January 6 and December 25 were the two favorite dates, however, until the time of Pope Julius I,

who at the earnest request of St. Cyril of Jerusalem, had inquiries made throughout Palestine to determine the most authentic date. He decided in favor of December 25.

Tragedy of An Early Christmas.

But long before the definite selection of December 25 as the day to celebrate the coming of the greatest teacher the world has known, Christmas seems to have been singled out by the rod of time for noteworthy events. Notice of the observance of Christmas in the second century, during the reign of the emperor Commodus, is to be found in the Roman annals and 100 years later Diocletian, the cruel despot and persecutor of the followers of the Nazarene, caused a church in Nicomedia to be set on fire while a band of Christians were inside celebrating the day which brought peace on earth and good will toward men. Every exit was barred and the whole company of worshippers perished in the flames.

Date Noteworthy in History.

Some of the most noteworthy events in English history have occurred on December 25. One of the greatest acts in the reign of William the Conqueror,

and one which has left a trustworthy record of the customs and the resources of early England, was inaugurated during the Christmas celebration of 1065, for it was in this year that "king had very deep speech with his wise men" and at the end of this deep speech commissioners were sent through England to set down by whom every piece of land, great and small, was held and what it was worth. This information was compiled into what was known as Domesday Book, one of the most valuable historic records in all the world.

The Christmas of 1214 occupies the same revered place in the English calendar as the Fourth of July, 1776, occupies in American hearts, and in many respects that Christmas should be as dear to the memory of Americans as to our cousins across the sea. It was at this Christmas festival that the barons demanded from king John the document which, as the foundation of English self government is known to us as the Magna Charta. John's tyranny and lawlessness had become intolerable, and the people's hopes hung on the for-

(Continued on Next Page.)